PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives: Sixty years have elapsed since the establishment of our government; and the Congress of the United States has again assembled to legislate for an empire of freemen. The predictions of evil prophets, who

formerly pretended to foretell the downfall of our institutions, are now remembered only to be decided. and the United States of America, at this moment, presents to the world the most stable and permanent government on earth. Such is the result of the labor of those who have gone before us.

Upon Congress, eminently will depend the future maintenance of our system of free government, and and the transmission of it, unimpaired, to posterity. We are at peace with all the world, and seek to maintain our cherished relations of amity with the

rest of mankind. During the past year we have been blest, by a kind providence, with an abundance of the fruits of the earth; and although the destroying angel, for a time, visited extensive portions of our territory with the ravages of a dreadful pestilence, yet the Almighty has, at length, deigned to stay his hand, and to restore the inestimable blessing of general health to a people who have acknowledged His power, depreca-ted His wrath, and implored his merciful protec-

While enjoying the benefits of amicable intercourse with foreign nations, we have not been insensible to the destruction and wars which have prevailed in other quarters of the world. It is a proper theme of thank-giving to Him who rules the destinies of nations, that we have been able to maintain, amid-t all these contests, an independent and neutral position towards all belligerant powers.

Our relations with Great Britain are of the most friendly character. In consequence of the recent alterations of the British navigation acts, British vessels from British and other foreign ports, will, after the first of January next, be admitted to enter in our ports with cargoes of the growth, manufacture, or production of any part of the world, on the same terms as to duties, imposts and charges, as vessels of the United States, with their cargoes; and our vessels will be admitted to the same advantages in the British purts,-entering them on the same terms as British vessels. Should no order in council disturb this legislative arrangement, the acts of the British Parliament by which Great Britain is brought within the terms proposed by the act of Congress of the 1st of March, 1817, it is hoped will be productive of benefits to both countries.

A slight interruption of Diplomatic intercourse, which occurred between this Government and France. I am happy to say, has been terminated, and our Minister there has been received. It is, therefore, unnecessary to refer, now, to the circumstances which led to that interruption. I need not express to you the sincere satisfaction with which we should welcome the arrival of another Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, from a sister Republic, to which we have so long been, and still remain bound by the strongest ties of amity.

er belonging to the German Empire, had been fitted out in the harbor of New York, with the aid of our naval officers, rendered under the permission of the late Secretary of the Navy. This permission was granted during an armistice between that empire and the kingdom of Denmark, which had been engaged in the Schleswig war. Apprehensive that this act of intervention on our part might be received as a violation of our neutral obligations, incurred by the treaty with Denmark, and with the provisions of the act of Congress of 20th of April, 1818, I directed that no further aid should be rendered by any agent or officer of the navy and instructed the Secretary of State to apprize the minister of the German Empire, accredited to this government, of my determination to enforce the laws of the United States, and to maintain the faith of treaties with all nations. The correspondence which ensued between the departments of State and the minister of the German Empire, is herewith laid before you. The execution of the laws, and the observance of the treaty were deemed by me, to be due to the honor of this country, as well as the sacred obligations of the Constitution. I shall not fail to pursue the same course should a similar case arise with any other nation.

Having avowed the opinion, in taking the oath of office, that "in disputes between foreign governments, it is our interest, no less than our duty, to remain strictly neutral," I shall not abandon it.

You will perceive from the correspondence, submitted to you in connexion with the subject, that the course adopted in this case has been properly regarded by the belligerant powers, interested in this mat-

Although a minister of the United States to the German Empire was appointed by my predecessor, in August 1848, and has, for a long time, been in attendance at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, and although a minister appointed to represent that empire was received and accre dited, but yet no such government as that of the German Empire has been definitely constituted. Mr. Donaldson, our representative at Frankfort, remained there several months in the expectation that a union of the German States under one constitution or form of government might, at length, be organized.

It is believed, by those well acquainted with the exist-ing relations between Prussia and the States of Germany, that no such union can be permanently established with-out her co-operation. In the event of the formation of such a union, and the organization of a central power, in Germany, of which she should form a part, it would become necessary to withdraw our minister at Berlin; but while Prussia exists as an independent kingdom, and di-plomatic relations are maintained with her, there can be no necessity for the continuance of the Minister to Frankfort. I therefore recently recalled Mr. Donaldson, and directed the archives of the legation at Frankfort to be transferred to the American legation at Berlin.

Having been apprised that a considerable number of adventurers were engaged in fitting out a military expedition, with threats against a foreign country, and believing, from the best information I could obtain, that it was destined to invade the Island of Cuba, I deemed it due to the friendly relations existing between the United States and Spain, to the treaty between the two nations, to the laws of the United States, above all, to the American honor, to exert the lawful authority of this government in suppressing the expedition, and preventing the invasion. To this end I issued a proclamation, enjoining it upon the officers of the United States, civil and military, to use all mation is herewith submitted. The expedition has been

So long as the act of Congress of the 20th of April. 1818, which owes its existence to the law of nations, and to the policy of Washington himself, shall remain on our statute books, I hold it to be the duty of the Executive

faithfully to obey its injunctions. While this expedition was in progress, I was informed that a foreigner, who claimed our protection, had been clandestinely, and, as was supposed, forcibly carried off in a vessel from New Orleans, to the Island of Cube. I immediately caused such steps to be taken as I thought necessary, in case the information I had received should ve correct, to vindicate the honor of the country, and prove correct, to vindicate the honor of the country, and the right of every person, seeking an asylum on our soil, to the protection of our laws. The person alleged to have been abducted was promptly restored, and the circum-stances of the case are now about to undergo an investi-gation before a judicial tribunal. I would respectfully suggest that, although the crimes charged to have been committed in this case, are held odious, as being in conflict with our opinions on the subject of national sove-reignty, and personal freedom, there is no prohibition of it or punishment for it provided in any act of Congress. The expediency of supplying this defect in our crimis code is therefore recommended to your consideration.

I have serupulously avoided any i tofarence in the wars and contentions which recently distracted Europe. During the late conflict between Austria and Hungary, there seemed to be a prospect that the latter might become an independent nation. However faint that prospect at the time aspeared, I thought it my duty, in accordance with the general sentiment of the American people, who deeply sympathized with the Magyar pair ofs, to stand prepared, upon the contingeney of the establishment by her of a permanent government to be the first to welcome Independent Hunga y into the family of nations. For the purpose I invested an agent then in Europe with power to declare our willingness promply to recognize her independence in the event of her ability to sustain it. The powerful intervention of Russia in the contest, extinguished the hopes of the struggling Magyar. The United States did not, at any time, interfere in the contest, but the feelings of the nation were very much episted in the cause, and by the sufferings of a brave proble, who had mode a gallant though unsucces-ful effort to be free.

Our claims apon Portugal have been, during the past year presecuted with renewed vigor, and it has been my object to employ every effort of honorable dictoracy to prosecute their adjustment. Our late Charge d'Affairs at Lisbon, the Hon, Geo. W. Hopkin-, made able and energetic, but unsuccessful efforts to settle these unpleasant matters of controversy, and to obtain indemn ty for the wrongs which were the subject of complaint. Our present Charge d'Affeirs at that port will also being to the consideration of these claims,

past times has been represented as one of the leading causes of delay in indemnifying our suffering civizens, but I must now say, it is a marter of profound regret that their claims

have not yet been settled. The omission of Portugal to do justice to the American claimants has now assumed a character so grave and serious that I shall shortly make it the subject of a special message to Congress, with a view to such ultimate action as its Wis-

dom and patriotism may suggest. With Rossia, Austria, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, and the Italian States, we still maintain of

During the revolutions in the papal States our Cearge d'Affairs at Rome has been unable to present his letter of credence, which, indeed, he was directed, by my predeceson, to withhold until he should receive further orders. Such was the unsettled condition of things in those States that it was not deemed expedient to give him any instructions on the subject of presenting his credential letter, different from those with which he had been surplished by the late administration, until the 25 h of June, when, in consequence of the want of accurate information of the exact state of things at that distance from us he was instructed to exercise his own discretion in presenting himself to the then existing government, if, in his judgment, sufficiently stable, or, if not, to wait further events. Since that period Rome has undergone another revolution, and he abides the establishment of a government sufficiently permanent to justify him in opening omatic intercouse with it.

With the Republic of Mexico, it is our true policy to cultivate friendly relations. Since the ratification of the treaty of Gaudalouse Hidalgo, nothing has occurred of a serious character to disturb them. A faithful observance of the treaty, and a sincere respect for her rights, cannot fail to secure the lasting confidence and friendship of that Republic. The Commissioner on the part of the United States I r marking the boundary between the two Republics, though delayed in reaching San Antonio by unforeseen obstacles arrived at that place within a short period after the time requi ed by the treaty, end was there joined by the Commissioner or the part of Mexico. They entered upon their duties, and at the dates of the latest intelligence from that qualter, some progress had been made in the survey. The expenses incident to the organization of the commission and to its conveyance to the point where its operations were to begin have so much reduced the fund apprepriated by Congress, that further sums, to cover the expenses which must be incurred during the present fiscal year, will be necessary. The great length of frontier along which the boundary extends, the waters of the adjacent territory, and the difficulty of obthining supplies except at or near the extremes of the line, render it also indispensable that a liberal provision should be made to meet the necessary charges during the fiscal year ending on the 30th of Sone, 1851. I accordingly recommend

this subject to your attention. The message of my predecessor to the House of Representatives, the 5th of February last, communicated in com-pliance with a resolution of that body, a copy of a paper called a protocol, signed at Quaretero on the 30th of May, 1848, by the Commissioner of the United States and the Minister of Poreign Affairs of the Mexican government, having been a subject of correspondence between the De-partment of State and the Envoy Extraordinary and Minis-ter Plenipotentiary of that Republic, accredited in this government, a transcript of that correspondence is herewith

In the adjustment of the claims of American citizens on Mexico, provided for by the late tienty, the employment of counsel on the part of the government may become important for the purpose of assisting the Commissioners in protecting the interests of the United States. I recommend this subject to the early and favorable consideration of Con-

Complaints have been made in regard to the inefficiency of the means provided by the government of New Grenada for transporting the United States mail across the isthmus of Panama, pursuant to our postal convention with that Re-public of the 9th of March, 1844. Our Charge d'Affaires at Bogota has been directed to make such representations to the government of New Grenada as will, it is hoped, lead to a

prompt removal of this cause of complaint. The sanguinary contest with which the Republic of Ven-Shortly after I had entered upon the discharge of exuels has for some time past been ravaged, has been brought the Executive duties. I was apprised that a war steam- to a close. In its process the rights of our citizens, resident der will afford the Venezuelian government an opportuni y to remedy these and other grievances of longer standing, which our representatives at Caraccas have hitherto ineffectually urged upon the atlention of that government.

From the extension of the coast of the United States on the Pacific, and the unexampled rapidity with which the inhabitants of California (There is apparently something left out here.-Ed. Jour.) where territories border upon the ocean. It is probable that the intercourse between these countries and our own possessions in that quarter, particularly with the Republic of Carli, will become extensive and mytually advantageous, in proportion as California and Oregon shall increase in population and wealth. It is desirable, therefore, that this government should do every thing in its power to foster and strengthen i's relations with those States, and that the spirit of amity between us should be cordial and mutual.

I recommend the observance of the same course towards all other American States. The United States stands as the great American power, to which, as their natural allies and friends, they will be disposed to look for mediation and assistance, in the event of any collision between them and any European nation. As such, we may often kindly mediate in their behalf, without entangling ourselves in foreign wars, or unnecessary controversies. Whenever the faith of our treaties with any of them shall require our interference, we must necessarily interpose.

A Convention has been granted with Brazil providing for the satisfaction of American claims on that government, and it will be submitted to the Senate. ince the last session of Congress, we have received an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from that empire, and our relations with it are founded upon the most amicable understanding.

Your attention is earnestly invited to an amendment of our existing laws relating to the African slave trade, with a view to the more effectual suppression of that barbarous traffic. It is not to be denied that this trade is still in part carried on by means of vessels built in the United States, and owned and navigated by some of our citizens. The correspondence between the department of State and the Minister and Consul of the United States at Rio de Janeiro which has, from time to time, been laid before Congress, represents that it is a customary device to evade the penalty of our laws by means of sea letters. Vessels sold in Brazil provided with such papers by the Consul, instead of returning to the United States for a new register, proceed at once to the coast of Africa for the purpose of obtaining cargoes of slaves. Much additional information of the same character has recently been transmitted to the Department of State. It has not been considered the policy of our laws to subject American citizens within a foreign country who purchas vessels built within the United States, to the inconvenience of sending home for a new register before permitting her to proceed on a voyage. Any alteration of the laws which might have a tendency to impede the transfer of the property in vessels between our citizens or the free navigation of those vessels between d fferent parts of the world when employed in commerce, should be well and carefully considered, but I trust that your wisdom will devise a method by which lawful means within their power. A copy of that procla- our general policy in this respect may be preserved, and, at the same time, the abuse of our flag, by means of sea letters in the manner indicated may be

Having ascertained that there is no prospect of the re-union of the five States of Central America, which formerly comprised the Republic of that name, we have separately negociated with some of them treaties of amity and commerce, which will be laid before the Senate. A contract having been concluded with the State of Nicaragua, by a company composed of American citizens, for constructing the ship canal through the territory of that State to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, I have directed the negotiation of a treaty with Nicaragua, pledging be governments to protect those who shall engage in and perfect the work. All other nations are invited, by the State of Nicaragua, to enter into the same treaty stipulations -The benefit to be derived by each from such an arrangement will be the protection of their inter-oceanic communication sgainst any power which might seek to obstruct monopolise its advantages. All States entering into such a treaty will enjoy the rights of passing through the

canal, on the payment of the same charges. The work of constructing this canal, under these guaranties, will become a bond of peace instead or a subject of contention and strife between the nations of the earth .-Should the great maratime states of Europe consent to this arrangement, and we have no reason to suppose that a esition so fair and honorable will be opposed by any, the energies of their people and ours will operate in pro-moting the success of the enterprize. I do not recommend any appropriation from the national treasury for this purpose, nor do I believe that any such appropriation is necessary. Private enterprize, if properly protected, will complete the work, should it prove to be feasible. The patters who have procured the charter from Nicaragua for its construction, desire no assistance from this government, beyoul its protection, and they profess that having examined the proposed line of communication they will be ready to commence the undertaking whenever that protection shall be extended to them Shou'd there appear to be reason, on examining the whole evidence, to entertain a serious doubt of the practicability of constructing such a canal, that doubt could be easily solved by an actual examination

should such a work be constructed, the construction under the common protection of all the nations for equal benefits to all, it would be neither just nor expedient that any great multime state should command the communication. The territory through which the canal may be opened, ought to be freed from the claims of any foreign power. No such power should occupy a position that would enable it bereafter to exercise so controlling an influence over the commerce of the

Tehnanteper. The Mexican government did not ac- on terms liberal to all, but especially favorable to the cede to the purchase of the right of way, probably early emigrant. because it had already contracted with private indi- in order that the situation and character of the viduals for the construction of a passage from 'ruas- principal mineral deposits in California may be ascualco river to Tehuantepec. I shall not renew any certained I recommend that a geological and minproposition to purchase for money a right which ecological exploration be connected with the inner ought to be equally secured to all nations, on pay- surveys, and that the mineral lands be divided into ment of a reasonable toll to the owners of the im- small lots suitable for mining, and disposed of by sale provement, who would, doubtless, be well contented or lease, so as to give our coizens an opportunity of with that compensation, and the guaranties of the procuring a permanent right of property in the soil. maratime states of the world in separate treaties, ne- This would seem to be as important to the success gotiated with Mexico, binding her and them to pro- mining as of agracultural purposes. tect those who should construct the work. Such goar- The great mineral wealth of California, and the ac any other reasonable consideration that could be offer- islands of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and the pop

her own best interests. embarrassed during the existence of the treaty.

America, either by railroad or canals, which the energies sider it obligatory on me to adopt that policy, particularly in consequence of the intercourse with our possessions on

Islands, as places of resort for obtaining refreshments and repairs, all combine to render their destiny peculiarly in-

It is our duty to encourage the authorities of those isl- For further views of these and other matters, connect ands in their efforts to improve and elevate the moral and ed with the duties of the Home Department, I refer you political condition of their inhabitants, and we should make to the report of the Secretary of the Interior. reasonable allowance for the difficulties inseparable from this task. We desire that the islands may maintain their river and harbor improvements which have been already independence, and that other nations should concur with begun, and also for the construction of those for which ent to their passing under the dominion of any other pow- and estimates preparatory to the commencement of such er. The principal commercial States have, in this, 2 com- others as the wants of the country-especially the ad-

The receipts into the Treasury for the fiscal year ending ded within the next fiscal year, under the direction of on the 30th of June last, were, in cash, \$48,830,097.50; the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, accompanies the in treasury notes, funded, \$10,833,000, making \$59,663, report of the Secretary of War, to which I respectfully 097.50, and the expenses for the same time were, in cash, invite the attention of Congress.

by the expenses of the Mexican war, and treaty, on the establishment is not materially changed, as to its effici-first day of June next, of \$5,828,121.66, and on the first eiency, from the condition in which it stood before the his deficit, together with the loan heretofore made for mying report of the Secretary of war. these objects. I therefore recommend that authority be Great embarrassments have resulted from the effect given to borrow whatever sum may be necessary to cover upon the rank in the army, heretofore given to brevet

The observance of the strictest economy in the approriation and expenditure of public moneys, is essential to ermanent prosperity. I recommend the revision of the existing tariff, and its adjustment on a basis which may augment the revenue. I do not doubt the right or duty of Congress to encourage domestic industry, which is a great source of national as well as individual wealth and prosperity. I look to the wisdom and patriotism of Conress for the adoption of a system which may place home labor at least on a sure and permanent footing, and by the encouragement of manufactures, give a new and increased impulse to agriculture, and promote the development of our vast resources, and extension of our commerce. Believing that the attainment of these ends, as well as augmenting the revenue, and the preventing of frauds, to be accomplished by a system of specific duties, I strongly recommend to Congress that system,—fixing the duties at rates high enough to afford substantial and sufficient encouragement to our own industry, and at the same time, so adjusted as to insure stability.

The question of the continuance of the sub-treasury system, is respectfully submitted to the wisdom of Congress. If continued, important modifications of it appear and revenue, you are referred to the report of the Secre-

No direct aid has been given by the General Governbenn thus far paid for out of the patent fund. This aid, in my opinion, is wholly inadequate to give this leading branch of American industry the encouragement which it merits. I especially recommend the establishment of an agricultural bureau, to be connected with the depart-

ment of the interior. To elevate the social condition of the agricultarist, to increase his prosperity, and to extend his means of usefulness to his country by multiplying his sources of information, should be the study of every statesman, and primary object with every legislator.

No civil government having been provided by Congress for California, the people of that territory, impelled by the necessities of their political condition, recently met met in convention for the purpose of forming a constitution and State Government, which the latest advices give reason to suppose has been accomplished, and, it is believed they will shortly apply for the admission of California to sustain the whole expense of the service of the post office. to the requisition of the constitution of the United States, and from Panama to Astoria, which has not been consid-I recommend their application to the favorable considera-tion of Congress.

ered by Congress as properly belonging to the mail service.

It is submitted to the wisdom of Congress, whether

no very distant period, will present themselves for ad- made, more particularly on the letter correspondence sented with a view of maintaining the harmony and moderate compensation for this public service, and, from the introduction of those exciting topics of sec- Congress prefer to abolish the Franking privilege, i by geographical discriminations.

A collector has been appointed at San Francisco, your discretion. laws over California; and measures have been taken Congress, a postal treaty with Great Britain has been to organize custom houses at that and the other ports received and ratified, and such regulations have been mentioned in the act, at the earliest period practicable. formed by the Post Office Departments of the two The collector proceeded over land, and advices have countries in pursuance of that treaty, as to carry its not been received of his arrival at San Francisco, provisions into full operation. The attempt to extend Meanwhile, it is understood, the custom house duties the same arrangement through England and France continue to be collected there, by officers acting nu- has not been abandoned. For a particular statemen der the military authorities, as they were during the of the condition of the Post Office Department, an administration of my predecessor. I think it will be other matters connected with that branch of the pub expedient to confirm the collect on thus made, and di- lie service. I refer you to the report of the Post Masect the avails, after such allowance as Congress may ter General. think fit to authorize to be expended within the coun- By act of the 3d of March, 1849, a Board was contry to be paid into the Treasury, for the purpose of stituted to make arrangements for taking the seventh getting appropriations for the improvement of our consus composed of the Secretary of State, the Attorivers and harbors. A party engaged on the coast mey General, and the Post Master General, and it According to the latest advices, they had not left Cal- to be prepared such forms and schedules for collecting, fornia, and directions have been given them as soon in statistical tables, under proper heads such informaas they shall have fixed on the sites of the two light houses, and the buoys authorized to be constructed tures, education and other topics as would exhibit a and placed in Oregon, to proceed without delay to full view of the pursuits of industry, education, and make reconnectance of the most important points on resources of the country. The duties enjoined upon the coast of Colifornia, and especially to examine the census board thus established having been per and determine on sites for light houses on the coast, formed, it now rests with Congress to enact a law for he speedy erection of which is orgently demanded carrying into effect the provisions of the constitution y our rapidly increasing commerce.

to Some Fe and Salt Lake, and have caused to be appointed sub-agents in the valley of the Gria, the Sacarmento and the Sau Juschim river. Still further legislative provisions will be necessary for the effective and successful extension. of our system of Indian Agencies over the new territories. ligatory. I allude to the trust committed to Congress in California, as it will, in my opinion, afford impor- interests of the District of Columbia. I beg to comtant facilities to those engaged in mining, as well as mend these interests to your kind attention. As a

world or to obstruct a highway which ought to be dedicated organized in companies, to examine and decide The routes across the isthmus at Tehuantepec and in California and new Mexico, and that provision be Panama are also worthy of our serious consideration. made for the establishment of the office of Sarveyor They did not fail to engage the attention of my pred- General in New Mexico, California and Oregon, and ecessor. The negotiator of the treaty of Gaudaloupe to the surveying and bringing into market, public Hidalgo was instructed to offer a very large sum of lands in those territories. Those lands of remote pononey for the right of transit across the isthmus at sitions and difficult of access, ought to be disposed of

anties would do more to secure the completion of the vantages which its coasts and harbors, and those of communication through the territory of Mexico, than Oregon, afford commerce, and especially with the ed. And as Mexico herself will be the greatest gain- ulous regions of Eastern Asia, make it certain that er by the opening of this communication between the there will arise, in a few years, large and prospergulf and the Pacific ocean, it is presumed that she ous communities on our western coast. It, therefore, would not hesitate to yield her aid in the manner pre- becomes important that a line of communication—the scribed to accomplish an improvement so important to best and most expeditions that the country will admit -should be opened within the territory of the United We have reason to hope that the proposed Railroad States, from the navigable waters of the Atlantic, or across the Isthmus at Panama, will be successfully the Gulf of Mexico, to the Pacific. Opinions, as constructed under the protection of the late treaty elicited and expressed by two large and respectable which New Grenada ratified and enlarged by my conventions, lately assembled at St. Louis and Mempredecessor on the tenth day of June 1848, which phis, propose several routes for its location, which, if guarantees the perfect neutrality of the Isthmus, and practicable, will meet the wishes and wants of the he rights of sovereignty and property of New Gre- country. But while this, if in successful operation, nada, over that territory, with a view that the tran- would be a work of great national importance, and of sit from Ocean to Ocean, may not be interrupted or a value to the country which it would be difficult to estimate, it is also to be regarded as an undertaking It is our policy to encourage every practicable route of vast magnitude and expense, and one which must, across the Isthmus which connects North and South if it be indeed practicable, encounter many difficulties of our citizens may induce them to complete; and I conto judge whether, in the condition of the country through which it passes, the work be feasible, and if The position of the Sandwich Islands, with reference to it be found so, whether it should be undertaken as a the territory of the United States on the Pacific; the suc- national improvement, or left to individual enterprize, cess of our persevering and benevolent artizans who have and of the latter alternative, what aid, if any, ought repaired to that remote quarter, christianizing the nations to be extended to it by the government, I recommend. and inducing them to adopt a system of government of as a preliminary measure, a careful recognoissance of laws adjusted to their capacity and wants, and the use made by our own numerous ships of the harbors of the

us in this sentiment. We could, in no event, be indiffer- estimates have been made, as well as examined ones, mon interest, and it is to be hoped that no one of them vancement of our population over new districts, and the will attempt to oppose obstacles to the entire independence extension of commerce—may render necessary. An esof these islands.

\$46,798,782, and in Treasury Notes, funded, \$10,833,000. The cession of territory made by the late treaty with Mexico has greatly extended our exposed frontier, and The account and estimates which will be submitted to rendered its defence more difficult. That treaty has al-Congress, in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, so brought us under obligations to Mexico, to comply show that there will probably be a deficiency occasioned with which a military force is requisite; but our military day of July of \$10,470,927.30. making in the whole, a Mexican war. Some addition to it will therefore be nec-probable deficit to be provided for, of \$16,375,243.39. The essary, and I recommend to the favorable consideration extraordinary expenses of the war with Mexico, and the of Congress an increase of the several corps of the army urchase of California and New Mexico, exceed in amount at our distant western parts, as proposed by the accompa-

> and staff officers. The views of the Secretary of war on this subject are deemed important, and if carried into effect will, it is believed, promote the harmony of the service. The plan proposed for retiring disabled officers, and providing an asylum for such of the rank and file, as from age, wounds, and other infirmities occasioned by disease, have become unfit to perform their respective duties, is recommended as a means of increasing the efficiency of the field officers, and as an act of justice due

> from a grateful country to the faithful soldier. The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a full and satisfactory account of the condition and operation of the naval service during the past year. Our sailors engaged in the legitimate pursuits of commerce, have enjoyed its benefits. Wherever our paval vessels have gone they have been received with respect. Our officers have been treated with kindness and courtestrict neutrality in accordance with the policy of our gov-

The naval force at present in commission is as large as is admissible with the number of men anthorized by Congress to be employed. I invite your attention to the rendispensible. For further details and views of the above ject of a re-organization of the Navy in its various grades and other matters connected with commerce, the finances of officers, and the establishment of a retired list for such and revenue, you are reterred to the report of the Secre- officers as are disqualified for active and effectual service. Should Congress adopt some such measure, as is recommended, it will greatly increase the efficiency of the Navy ment, to improvements of agriculture, except by expen-ditures for the collection and publishing of agricultural the views expressed by him in reference to the employstatistics, and for some chemical analyses which have ment of war steamers, and in regard to contracts for the transportation of the United States Mails, and to the operation of the system upon the prosperity of the navy.

By an act of Congress, passed August 14th, 1848, provision was made for extending post offices and mail accommodations to California and Oregon. Exertions have ment of the interior. To elevate the social condition of been made to execute that law, but the limited provisions

lieved they will shortly apply for the admission of California into the Union, as a sovereign State. Should such Department, not including the cost of transporting by be the case, and should their constitution be compatible mail steamers, on the lines from New York to Chagres,

The people of New Mexico, also, it is believed, at a further reduction of postage should not now be mission into our Union. Preparatory to the admission | This should be relieved from the unjust burden of of California and New Mexico, the people of each, will transporting and delivering of the franked matter of much solemnity to the occasion. selves shall seem most likely to affect their safety and ter postage to the uniform rate of five cents, regardhappiness. By awaiting, all causes of uneasiness less of distance, without thereby imposing any greatmay be avoided, and confidence and good feeling pre- er tax on the treasury, than would constitute a very State! and prosperity so dear to all. We should abstain would therefore recommend such a reduction. Should tional character which have hitherto produced painful seems probable that no demand on the treasury would apprehensions in the public mind-I repeat the solemn result from the proposed reduction of postage. Whewarning of the first and most illustrious of my pre- ther still further diminution should now be made, or decessors against any ground for characterising parties the result of the reduction to five cents, which I have been recommending, be first tried, is submitted to the body will enable his relatives to administer to the es-

y our rapidly increasing commerce. which require an actual enumeration of the people I have transferred the Indian agency from Council Bluffs of the United States in the ensuing year.

I recommend the establishment of a branch mint as the exclusive legislature and sole guardien of the to the government, in the disposition of the mineral national metropolis, the city of Washington must be Barcelona some few weeks since. His dead lands. I also recommend that commissioners be an object of general interest, and, founded as it was, been found on the Spanish coast near Rosas.

under the authority of him whose immortal name it mand their favorable consideration.

cessful administration eminently depends on the confine- He says: consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

The Executive has authority to recommend-not to dic-The check provided by the Constitution in the clause con- purer than that of our Redeemer." firming the qualified veto will never be exercised by me. He insists that the question of slavery shall "be except in the cases contemplated by the fathers of the Resettled now and forever," and adds-" let us have no sary to defend the Executive against the encroachment of adjustment."

prescribed to it in the Constitution, in the contemporaneous experition of the framers of the Constitution, the will of the sensatives of the United States, will have its full effect.

government, the independence of the Representatives of the ling it impossible to remain. States and the people is guarded by the constitution, and they owe no responsibility to any human power but their constituents. By holding the Representative responsible dispensable for the welfare of the South, in Governor only to the people and exempting him from all other influ- Floyd's opinion. He also contends that the North or ences, we clevate the character of the con-tituent, and Free States require more slave territory for their fuquicken his sense of responsibility to his country. It is unin the choice of the law-maker he is himself truly a component part of the sovereign power of the nation. With equal the commerce of the northerners—that it is slavery care we should study to defend the rights of the executive which gives them a home market for their manufacand judicial departments.

Principal Towns in Indiana. Chamberlain's Indiana Gazeteer, gives the following statis'

| senas turtertruget | the the south and and | Danne me sue h | er arrows and | T BO SA TEG |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|
| in Indiana:- | THE COUNTY OF | Service - | | |
| Towns. | Business | Churches. | Laid | Pop. |
| | Houses. | | out. | 4 |
| Indianapolis | 121 | 17 | 1821 | 6.506 |
| Madison, | not rep. | 15 | 1808 | 7,000 |
| New Albany, | 120 | - 11 | 1813 | 7.000 |
| Lafayette, | 78 | 9 | 1825 | 7,000 |
| Evansville, | not rep. | 7 | 1816 | 5 000 |
| Richmond, | | 9 | 1816 | 3.000 |
| Terre Haute, | 70 | 9 | 1816 | 3,500 |
| Fort Wayne, | not rep. | 8 | | 5.000 |
| The amount | t of taxes paid | to the State in | 1848, | by the |

| eral counties in which the | se are loc | ated, upon the las | ad |
|------------------------------|------------|--------------------|----|
| able in each, is as follows: | | | |
| Indianapolis, Marion Con | unty. | \$12,239.17 | |
| Madison, Jefferson, | ** | 11,092,64 | |
| New Albany, Floyd, | | 6.823.43 | |
| Lafayette, Tippecanoe | 44 | 9,643,68 | |
| Evansville, Vanderburg | M 5 1 10 | 5 515,27 | |
| Richmond, Wayne | with the | 17,690,01 | |
| Terre Haute, Vigo | ** | 8,962,67 | |
| Fort Wayne, Allen | * | 5,720,87 | |
| | | 15 m | |

HUNORS TO THE GREAT DEAD .- The ceremonies in honor of the Great Dead-Worth, Duncan and HUSBANDS,-In the town of West Bradford, Pa., Gaines, which took place in New York on the 15th ult., must have been of the most impressive and in- Nathaniel Thurston and his six wives. They stand

mourning. Lafayette Hall was beautifully shrouded aged 56. sy, and they have on all occasions, pursued a course of in crape. The Broadway Theatre suspended a na- This case hardly beats a more modern one we knew tional flag across the street, appropriately covered of, a little nearer home. A deacon in one our most similarly prepared were displayed from the balcony, ter-half, form a queer instance in matrimony. The and the flag was at half-mast on the roof. Among deacon is the fifth husband of the lady, while the lady the other instances of respect manifested on the oc- is the deacon's fourth wife! Beat that, who can .casion, and worthy of notice, Seaman & Muir hung Connecticut paper. the front of their store with black broad-cloth, Stewart's great marble palace showed to much ad- have a man in this vicinity, yet in the prime of life, vantage, large festoons of crape and black, inter-twined with bows and knots of white muslin. The who is now living with his fourteenth wife. Irving House, opposite, was completely covered in front with black and white muslin intertwined, and -It is a standing rule with shopkeepers, when asked for an eagle shrouded in crape occupied a conspicuous an article which is not in their stock, to offer something toons from every window in the building facing on plied the pert youngster beh-nd the counter, "we have no Broadway, the portico was nearly hidden in the folds scythe, but we've got some first chop pen-knives." The

The American Museum and other principal hotels, same nature. Lovejoy's, Earls, &c., were all appropriately prepar- A vender of buttons, buckles, and other small ware, who

great strength at an early hour. commenced to toll a solemn dirge, the veteran corps yourself, an' may be some ither body wi't! You shall of heavy artillery, Capt. Raynor, fired the first signal buy a flute; see, ther's ane, an' it's no sae dear as a pistol, gan from the Battery, and the mournful cavalcade just stop an open finger about the six wee holes, and blaw moved up Broadway through the west gate of the in at the big a.e., an' ye can hae any tune ye like after a Park, the solemn music of the numerous bands, the a wee while's practice; besides, you'll maybe blaw a tune toll of many bells, and regular booming of the minute into the heart o' some blithe lassie that will bring to you guns from the battery, during the procession, adding the worth o' thousand pistols or German flutes ither."

per cent, upon all citizens of that State, buying or nity of riding the broose at my wadding, sin' ye has selling articles grown or my pufactured in a free learned me to be my ain piper." selling articles grown or manufactured in a free

Chicago is said to be the largest beef-packing market in Keystone has the following statement of the revenue from the Union. The amount already packed there this year is the Pennsylvania State works: reported at sixty thousand barrels, some twenty thousand We learn that the actual receipts at the State Treasury beef cattle having been killed in the last seven weeks.

Dr. Perkman has left, it is understood, a fortune of some \$700,000 or \$800,000, and the timely discovery of tate, which otherwise might been kept in abeyance, prob-

"OLD HATS" OF NEW YORK .- This venerable and shi-Council Chambers, now in his eightieth year, was on Monday sworn as High Constable for the forty-ninth time. Mrs. Byrum, wife of David Byrum, living in Otte

Creek township, Vigo county, was killed on the evening of the 5th instant, by being thrown from the buggy in which she was riding with her daughter and little child. She was thrown against a tree and almost instantly killed RACINE, WISCONSIN .- We see by the Commercial Advertiser, of Racine, that the shipments from that port for this fall, amounts to nearly 400,000 bushels of wheat,

5.000 bushels outs. The Indian name of the stream that skirts our village on the north and cast, and which flows into the Souhegan, is Quehquinapassakessannugnog. The boy that can tell the name of it may take his place at the head.—Amherst

(A: H) Cabinet. THE CALIFORNIA EMIGRATION .- Since the break

above number. the Alps in a balloon, made his last ascension from "Eureka," (I have found it.) Barcelona some few weeks since. His dead body has

"The Voice of Virginia."

bears, its claims to the fostering care of Congress Governor PLOYD, of the Old Dominion, has delivpresent themselves with additional strength, and ered his official manifesto, denouncing the anti-slavewhatever can contribute to its prosperity, must appeal ry sentiments of the " Northern mee " all " humto the feelings of its constituted guardians and com- bug," and proclaiming the fixed resolve of the chivalric South to draw the sword, and throw away the Our government is one of limited powers, and its suc- scabbard in defence of the "peculiar institution."

ment of each of its co-ordinate branches within its appro- "The men of the South will not remain passive. priate sphere. The first section of the constitution or the sword will not rest in its scabbard, whilst fanati-dains that all legislative power therein granted shall be cism is erecting at our hearth-stones an altar, upon vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall which the victims of sacrifice are to be our daugh-

ters and our wives." tate measures to Congress. Having performed that duty, tions of ethics with the enthusiasts who denounce as the Executive Department of the Government cannot control the decision of Congress until that decision shall have been officially submitted to the President for approval.

public. I view it as an extreme measure, to be exercised palliatives, no deceptive traces, no delays-no comonly in extraordinary cases, as when it may become neces- promises which leave the question open for future

the Legislative power, or to prevent hasty, inconsiderate, He says that submission to the proposed action of or unconstitutional legislation.

By eautiously confining this remedy within the sphere the African race; that to confine slavery within its preesnt limits, with a girdle of free States around. would in a few years drive the white men beyond its people, legitimately expressed, on all subjects of legislation, would in a few years drive the white men beyond its through their constitutional organs, the Senators and Repra- limits. That the sturdy laborer would soon leave a country swarming with negroes, for a residence in As indisp asable to the preservation of our system of self-

Thus it it seems that "more slave territory" is inture prosperity-he insists that it is slavery which Our government can only be preserved in its purity by the suppression and the entire elimination of every claim or tendency of one coordinate branch to encroach upon another.

While we are guided by the strict observance of this rule and the other injunctions of the constitution, with a sedulous inculation of that respect and love for the Union which our fathers cherished and enjoined upon their children and with the aid of that overruling Providence which has so long and so kindly guarded our liberties and in stitutions, we may reasonably expect to transmit them, with their innumerable b'essings, to the remotest posterity. But attachment to the union of the States should be habitually fostered in every American heart. For more than half a century, during which time kingdoms and empires have fallen, the Union has stood unshaken.

The pairios who formed it have long since descended to the grave; yet it still remains the prodest monument to their memory, and the tures-and that without slavery, " the thrift and pros-

The patriots who formed it have long since descended to the grave; yet it still remains the proofest monument to their memory, and the object of affection and admiration with every one worthy to hear the American name. In my judgment, its dissolution would be the greatest of calamities, and to avert it should be the study of every American. Upon its preservation must depend our happiness, and that of countless generation to come. Whatever dangers threaten it, I shall stand by it and maintain it to the full extent of the obligation imposed, and the power conferred upon me by the Constitution.

Z. TAYLOR.

BRUTAL AFFAIR.—On Monday evening about 4 o'clock, a youth by the name of Andrew McDannald was interred in the Chestnut Grove Cemetry; and on vesterday it was discovered by the sexton that the fastenings of the gate had been forcibly broken open, the grave rifled, and the corpse removed. Search was instituted by the Trustees of the Cemetry and friends of the deceased and after several hours ferreting out of the deceased, and after several hours ferreting out the affair, the corpse as found locked up in a vacant house on Spring street, most shamefully abused. tical information in regard to some of the principal towns Young McDannald died of consumption, was an orphan boy of exemplary habits, and had after the death of his father, engaged in the sale of milk, by which he supported his mother and little sisters. Last summer his mother died and left him and three little daughters to the orphan's fate. Andrew was sinking under the consumption, of which he died as before stated. He was decently interred by his friends in a new suit of broadcloth, which he had purchased with the proceeds of his own earnings, which was torn off and thrown away or left in the grave.

It was the intention of the perpetrators of this outrage to take the corpse to Louisville for dissection. They are known to the community, and we trust they will be made to suffer for this violation of the rights of the dead and the feelings of the living. Such men should be taught that while the science of medicine is to be cultivated and cherished, there are ways in which it can be done without dragging our sons and daughters from their last resting place to be chopped up like hogs, and their fragments scattered to the foor winds. - Jeffer sonville Republican, Dec. 12.

EXTRAORDINARY MULTIPLICITY OF WIVES AND there is an old churchyard in which stand seven tombs stones, side by side, covering the remains of the Hon. in order as follows: Mrs. Betsey Thurston, died Nov. At sourise this morning, the flags on the City Hall, 25, 1790, aged 84; Mrs. Martha Thurston, died May the hotels, and other principal buildings throughout 12, 1789, aged 32; Mrs. Huldah Thurston, died Septhe city, displayed the national colors at half-mast, as tember 8, 1801, aged 24; Mrs. Clarissa Thurston. did also the shipping in the harbor; the municipal died Nov. 14, 1803, aged 36; Mrs. Martha Thurston. offices were all closed, the places of business on the died July 27, 1804, aged 25; Mrs. Mary Thurston, line of procession were in the majority likewise died March 3, 1808, aged 27; Hon. Nathaniel Thursclosed, and the houses of the occupants draped with ton, died in Lansingburg, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1811,

with emblems of mourning; two national banners prominent churches in this city, and his amiable bet-

Or We can beat the above, all to pieces; for we

How to Tands .- Persuading a man what he wants. place in the balcony. The Astor House was beauti- resembling in it. Thus we heard a countryman inquiring fully draped with crape, which hung in heavy fee- at a village store for a mowing scythe. "Sorry, sir," refollowing circumstance, related in a Scotch paper, is of the

ed for the occasion; and evinced a praiseworthy and occupied a small shop at the head of the street in Glasgow, delicate sympathy in the great loss the nation had in which, the while, the notable Bailie Nichol Jarvie domsustained in the untimely death of these noble heroes. At 10 o'clock, all the vehicles were withdrawn from day with an undecided kind of wanting-to-buy expression the line of procession, as well as from West Broadsett." The shopman had long studied the counter logic of way and Canal street, where the troops assembled in endeavoring to persuade a customer to buy what you have for sale, rather than what the customer may ask for. At eleven o'clock the fire nlarm and church bells "Man," said he, "what be the use of a pistol to you. Lame "Man," said the simpleton,, "I am glad that I met wi' you have constituted for themselves a republican form of government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them-

PERSETLYANIA PUBLIC WORKS .- The Harrisburgh

from 1st December, 1848, to 1st December, 1849, on account of railroad tolls are-\$1,628,860 13 From the same source the preceding? 1,550,555 03

Increase for the year 1848 9 over 1847-8 \$78,305 10 Plumer, for the year just closed, was \$1,650,000 The re-"OLD HAYS" OF NEW YORK.—This venerable and shi-ny-headed patriarch of policemen and pet of the Common This deficiency was occasioned by the long continued dry

> ceipts would have exceeded the estimate. DIVORCES IN CONNECTICUT .- A clerical gentleman of Hartford attended the House of Representatives last Spring to read the prayers, and being politely requested to remain seated near the Speaker during the debite, he found himself the spectator of an

20,000 bris flour, 4,000 bris berf, 6,000 bushels barley, and cut, that the result was the following : Addressed by a Priest to the Legislature of Connecticut. " For cur-ting all connect-ions famed, CONNECT-1-CUT is fairly named !

I twain connect in one, but you Cur those whom I connect in two. Each Legislature seems to sar, What you connect-l-cur away.

California has prepared a coat of arms and a seal. out of the California fever, less than a year, seven Upon the foreground there is a grizzly bear, feeding hundred and thirty vessels have left the Atlantic ports upon a cluster of grapes. Upon the right is a reprefor that country, by way of Cape Horn, con-taining about fifty thousand persons as passengers. sentation of Minerva, holding the Gorgon shield in one hand, and a spear in the other. The reverse is There have arrived, at as late as intelligence has been received, two hundred and sixty-five of the and implements of mining, toiling for the precious treasure. In the middle, a river, in which are seen steamboats. In the distance is the snow-clad tops of Arban, the celebrated germant who lately crossed the Sierra Nevada; and on the top the motto.

Gum Camphor laid in the track of ants is said to be excellent for keeping away these troublesoms insects.